

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

THE NEW MARRIAGE IDEAL.

The temper of modern thought and ideas in Virginia is going to be subjected to an acid test by the so-called eugenic marriage resolution of certain Episcopal clergymen in Richmond. The property laws and the marriage laws are the twin foundations of any society. In Virginia as yet the sharp questions of property that are agitating other sections have not arisen. The whole concept of social ownership or community values is neglected on account of our fundamental individualism, and the absence of those sharp industrial contrasts that produce revolutionary ideas elsewhere.

The new conception of morality in marriage will, if it is followed to a logical and consistent end, be profoundly educational. It will open issues of which the present resolution is merely a preface. What is going to happen when the rector of a fashionable church refuses to sanction the union of a well-known couple because the man cannot claim absolute health? Will the marriage take place under other auspices? If so, will this result in any social punishment? Will the more individualistic morality of some very good people find occasion for rebuking the clergyman who takes this advanced stand? Will the ethics of the medical profession and of the clergy withstand the pressure of what we may call social intertia?

If sharp conflict can be avoided, it will be strange. It is to be regretted that the issue is somewhat confused between the ethical ideal of purity and the eugenic idea of health. If there be any other proof of immorality save that of disease, what will be the action of the clergyman? Moreover, is there not a chance for grave differences in the fact that the tests for disease are generally believed not to be always absolute?

We can solve none of these questions in advance. The idea of a single standard of purity is undoubtedly one that is spreading through modern civilization. Progress cannot be made without battles. That the church has definitely set up a standard has already been a strong influence in renovating old conceptions of morality. The personal conscience cannot escape being driven to face new ideas by this public statement of the church's faith, whatever may be the immediate social effect.

THE NAVY AS A SCHOOL.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has caused some laughter by his efforts to reconstruct the social life of the sailor in our navy. Many people have ridiculed his innovations as the blunders of a good heart rather than the achievements of a sound head. The navy itself objects to having some of its lugs cut off. It has its own traditions and its own esprit de corps.

Yet the hard report of the loss of thirty men by desertion from a gunboat while on service in Gulf waters indicates that whatever can be done to make the navy more attractive as a social institution for average men is worth trying. It may be hard on the officers, and the ship, but if it keeps him happy and on the job, why let him warble. If we forget not even so good a soldier as Kipling's Mulvaney had to break loose in long sometimes when his spirit was sorely tried.

There is the manifest danger of making sea life too easy, so that the hard fighting life may be weakened. To maintain a fighting force in which discipline is not paramount is a contradiction. It may be that Secretary Daniels has judged the distinctions imposed by discipline as if they were caste differences. We do not want a democratic navy by blurring the sharp lines between ranks. Neither do we want to sacrifice a real and wholesome democracy to preserve the lines.

There is no reason why the navy should not become a valuable training school for national pursuits after service is complete. This we imagine is the basis of the new idea, and we are glad to see that it receives approval from the naval group. A pamphlet issued by the Navy League calls attention to "The Battleship as an Educational Institution." The picture therein drawn of the opportunities for young men is a bit too brittle presented. It touches only on the helpful things a man may learn during his four-year term. It omits the lessons that he could well learn without.

However, it is encouraging to see that the navy is perceiving its possible functions other than a monotonous preparation for war. The people would be glad to get dividends in trained men from their enormous expenditure on vessels and maintenance. They will uphold Secretary Daniels hands. They will gladly consider a new maxim: "In time of peace prepare for peace."

An esteemed contemporary gives instructions on "how to move hogs," but open cars are no longer in vogue in Richmond.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TARIFF.

Back in the thirties there was much discussion of the tariff in the mountains of Tennessee, as there had been long before and has been ever since. "Furrier" spellbinders went up hill and down dale exhorting the tariff before the mountaineers, yet not conceding to elucidate. Good mountain folk got the idea that the tariff was monstrous, iniquitous and outlandish, but beyond that they could not define the term. One of the mountaineers, who had never seen a train in his life, chanced to visit a village through which the new railroad line had just penetrated. When astride of his faithful mule, he beheld this strange contraption, with its terrible noise and smoke, bearing down upon the village, he whipped up his steed and went yelling through the town. "Look out, look out, here comes the tariff!"

Some of the same sort of ill-based fear is abroad in the country to-day. Despite the fact that the measure has been well considered in every detail, and that the Sixty-third Congress has been in extraordinary session for such a purpose longer than any of its predecessors, some of the American public contemplate with intense alarm the actual operation of the new bill. Despite the fact that in the trade press little anxiety has been evidenced, a certain amount of public distrust is felt.

The House managers in the conference on the Underwood bill yesterday reported that more than fifty articles have been added to the free list. Yet such a change, like those previously wrought by the bill, can have little immediate effect. Democrats familiar with the history of tariff revision know that it is an elementary principle in tariff-making that the results of first operation cannot mean an instantaneous reduction in the cost of living. The effects of legislation of such importance cannot be ascertained in a few weeks or even in a few months. Adjustment requires time.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff law will be on trial for some time before the people. Public doubt may play a large part in the situation. Ours has been a high tariff country for substantially half a century and a country of high prices. Long-established systems cannot be changed without correspondingly creating doubt as to the wisdom of departing from the one Republican principle of immutability.

Public confidence should be buoyed up by the fact that the new measure is to be reinforced by an income tax that should prevent a deficit, and by a currency law aimed to prevent the translocation of public doubt into panic. The Democratic administration is entitled to the confidence and patriotic support of the country. The Democratic party has faced a doubly difficult task in seeking to reduce the burden of taxation, and yet to provide ample revenue for all public purposes, but it is believed that it has succeeded.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

When the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy comes to Richmond, its logical and natural gathering place, the fact possesses unusual interest to the people of the city. These noble mothers and sisters and descendants of the great gray host have charged themselves with many patriotic tasks, and for almost two decades have fulfilled many of the purposes for which the organization was founded. Much they have done, but much remains to be done.

The Virginia Daughters are an important part of the 80,000 membership of the general body, with its 1,350 chapters. In the jurisdiction of no other division perhaps are there so many sites of Confederate activity, for besides our long roll of battlefields, Richmond itself contained the seat of the civil government of the Confederate States. Not alone in erecting monuments to local troops, but also in marking historic sites, the Virginia Daughters are doing a patriotic work—a work that must still be incomplete when the youngest daughter in attendance on the convention which meets here this week will be a gray-haired grandmother.

One of the principal objects of the organization is "to instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in their glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the dead of their forefathers, which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors." The Times-Dispatch hopes that the aim expressed in the final clause is being successfully prosecuted. So much Confederate history that ought to be preserved remains unwritten. Certain Confederate historical fields are almost untouched. So many of the living witnesses to Confederate history are dying with their narratives unrecorded to permanent form.

The general public in its patriotism bound to support all efforts of the Daughters of the Confederacy or other Confederate organizations for memorializing the dead and also for maintaining the living who need aid. The people of Richmond have an opportunity today to contribute to the upkeep of the Home for Needy Confederate Women, an opportunity which should attract liberal response from the citizens.

Prospective clipping clippers should note that the two daughters of Mayor Garner who eloped are given but \$1,000 each in his will, while the three unmarried ones who stayed at home get one-seventh each of his \$2,000,000 estate.

It is estimated that at least 200 of the Wilsons will attend that notable White House wedding, and most of them will doubtless come from Old Virginia—nevertheless.

THE CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY.

The slogan of the Conference for Education in the South last April was "co-operation" in country life. The principle has been tried out with most satisfactory results in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where there is a group of progressive farmers who have demonstrated the practical value of the idea. They have been operating a co-operative creamery for many years to their common profit and the abolition of the drudgery of the churn.

When their wives were relieved from this work, the Fillmore County farmers, with a very excellent sort of chivalry, planned the removal of the drudgery of wash-day. They built an addition to the creamery and put a steam laundry plant in it. They struck out at first blow the expense ordinarily entailed in collection and delivery of the washing. The daily trips of the farm wagon or auto truck to the creamery eliminate that cost.

About 750 farm washings are done each month at this laundry, and the monthly cost to each family averages \$1.50. It is thought that there is an actual economy to each family through the elimination of the expense of a washing plant in each home.

The great saving comes, however, in the release of women and girls of the farm from one of the factors that has tended to disatisfy them with farm life. They have more time to make their homes attractive; they have more time for social life, for home, church, school and community activities. Perhaps the similar abolition of tub and churn in all farm communities would do much toward solving the much-mooted problem of more leisure for the farm woman, a question of just as much importance in Virginia as anywhere else.

THE PEOPLE'S QUIET TEMPER.

As these United States come to the close of the year 1915 and Thanksgiving looms not far off, it should be a source of pride to every patriot that the nation has given almost daily evidence of sanity, courage and energy. We seem to have passed beyond the era of hysteria and muckraking. There is little desire to look on the black side of our life, or to make costly sacrifices to our own lack of confidence in the country and its policies.

Business has demonstrated that it can keep going in the face of threatened change. The business men of America have resolutely refused to be stampeded by fancied evils. They have attended to business. They have faced the tariff changes, the renovation of the currency system, and much other vital legislation, confidently and unafraid. There has been much more talk of panic among the legislators than among the business men. American trade has been carried on in enormous volume. Voicing these ideas, the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "Long ago American business men conquered their rivals. Now they have conquered all fear of their own politicians."

We wonder if the true interpretation of this serenity is not in the discovery that the politicians may sometimes act like statesmen and represent the people, and that the people are just as much interested in a prosperous country as anybody else? The idea that the people are madly trying to tear down the financial fabric of their nation is very silly.

We imagine this common sense policy of going ahead is not confined to business alone. The farmer seems quite comfortable. In the West he endures droughts and floods and came through smiling. First and last, it has been a strenuous year, but the quieter temper of the people has learned that one season does not spell ruin for a country so fundamentally rich as this. All of us are learning that because we need to remedy specific evils is no reason for a general smash. A minor operation on a finger need not cause paralysis.

Back of this give-and-take temper is the conception that for a generation has been the great secret of our glimmers of finance. They have all been "bulls on the future of the United States." They always prepared for the progress after the slump. Now this wisdom is reaching others, and faith in the country, its essential fairness and honesty, is carrying us along with courage and hope.

The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, rather rushed things when they cheered District Attorney Whitman as "our next Governor." Just at present New York has two Governors, and there is no sense in bullying the market.

Count Leon de Meritens, a very observant Paris lawyer, visiting the United States, describes the locale in this manner: "In New York they ask 'What are you worth?' In Philadelphia, 'What is your origin?' In Chicago, 'What is your business?' and in Boston, 'What do you know?' Wonder where he would be asked, 'What'll you have?'"

A solid bone head is bad for baseball, but it is a good weapon for the footballer.

Noting our satisfaction at the fact that the tournament is still a popular event in the Old Dominion, the Tidewater Democrat goes on to observe that "the country folks have their pleasures just as well as the metropolitan. There is an air of freedom in the country that does not exist in cities. The cities are the works of man's hands, but God made the country and placed Adam and Eve among the fruits and flowers, not in a tenement. To hunt and fish, to live close to nature and to breathe the fresh, pure air, among the pleasures of the country, and there are others' galore." Which reminds us of the saying of a Virginia poet that the three pastimes most popular in a certain Tidewater county are fishing, hunting and practicing law.

Whenever we see a fat loafer we wonder what system he uses. The pretentious "what's your purpose" type right yesterday remains in a very critical condition.

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By ROY K. MOULTON.

The Army.

Army life is simply grand, so a man would understand, Judging from the pictures that they send from Washington. Advertising innumerable posters stuck upon the fence. Get the youngster to believing that it's only fun. Soldiers do just as they please; live a life of perfect ease. Get a lot of travel that does not cost them a cent. Naught to do but sleep and eat. Joy of living is complete; Not a moment's worry over clothing, food and rent.

Propositions look all right, army doesn't even fight; Uncle Sam has got no scrap with any foreign power.

Soldiers simply loaf a lot with no chance of getting shot. Lying in their hammocks reading novels by the hour. Hooking ladders on the farm loses all its old-time charm. Bill Jones packs his satchel and he hikes out for the town. Horny handed son of toil leaves the old parental soil. Round of case and freedom and perhaps in time renown.

Bill, with other raw recruits, had to black the captain's boots. Curry horses, scour the pans, act as chambermaid.

Drill all day with all his might, do guard duty late at night—That's the way in times of peace the army game is played. There's no looting 'neath the trees; hard to find these homes of ease. That the artist pictured in the poster on the fence. There is not a chance to shirk, army life is much like work. Sam, as any other walk of life in that one sense.

The Diary of a Bonehead.

When they threw open the doors of the new cafe in our town I fell for it. So some of the rest. It is a nifty place, and it cost a quarter to walk by on the sidewalk and smell the cooking.

When I sat down at the table the chocolate soldier in charge handed me a French menu. There is always something strange to me about a French menu in the hands of a Senegambian. I don't believe he knew anything more about it than I did.

I couldn't call off the bill of eats any later than he could. I asked him about several of the dishes and he expressed deep, dense ignorance.

Finally I selected nine dishes that looked good to me. The colored man said he thought I had made a good selection, and, after being gone three-quarters of an hour, he wheeled my order into the cafe on a tea cart.

It was then that I discovered that everything I had ordered was potatoes. There were potatoes in nine different styles of French cooking. I have only one thing to say in favor of the colored person. He didn't hang around waiting for a tip.

I haven't had the heart to look a potato in the face since, and I am taking my meals at a quartered restaurant where one can order what he wants.

Signs of the Times.

There are times when it seems as though the life of the dramatic critic must be one long round of disappointment and wasted time. Seventy-five failures in New York last season.

English police stations have been equipped with billiard rooms and shooting galleries. English policemen must have some recompense for fighting suffragettes.

According to statistics, there are 17,000,000 old bachelors and old maids in this country. Old General Apathy has evidently got Cupid's job.

So long as people continue to look upon hay fever as a luxury instead of a disease, it will never make much headway in this country.

There is so much hot air in Congress that the temperature in Washington will probably not cool off until along in January.

George Ade, who has been abroad, says Chicago is like Berlin. Doubtless he means that Berlin is like Chicago.

The Alhambra has won a prize as a tango dance, but has partner was not Miss Katherine Elkins.

A Change.

Before I married her she was a pessimist. I'll allow. But she's more pessimistic now. She is expensive now.

PUTTING THE GLOVES ON WITH THE LADIES.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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"THERE! I'LL TEACH YOU NOT TO STRIKE AT ME!"

"SO YOU'RE GOING TO TRY IT, TOO, ARE YOU?"

"POORLY! WE'LL GET ON MAMMA EVERY TIME!"

dash of melancholy about these autumn scenes, for the harvest time is here, and Dame Nature is putting on scarlet robes preparatory to the clamor of winter, and the sighing winds have a dirge-like sound and the music of the birds has a funeral note that prophesies the reign of the ice king; but the charm of the season is unmistakable.

We would not deny "City Sunsets," but we do emphasize country sunsets, and say to your poetic editor that we have the real thing in King George. "The poetic eye in the frenzy riding" may have a large sweep over our woods, across our meadows, over our fields and rivers and hills until one is satiated with the fulness of the picture. Our rural population and our poets make a fine background to the picture, for man and beast and fowl and home seem to be aglow with reason. The industrious farmer and the stirring housewife and the sun-tanned happy children, oblivious of care under the bracing temperature, seem to take on new life.

The country lad, whose rollicksome pranks are harmless and whose appetite for fruit and such things as chickadees and chestnuts is in unimpaired evidence in the autumn season, and in King George he flourishes, and so does the sportsman, whose fowling piece awakes the echoes over hills and dales. Maybe the editor was a country lad once, and if so, why you know the charm of rural life and country what place the country is in which to raise boys. Any man who could write that editorial, "City Sunsets," must have lived in the country.

E. P. PARHAM.
King George, Va.

The Broad Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—In the way to say, through your paper, that there is one thing allowed in the city of Richmond which seems to be one of the most insulting that could be handed a man. Recently one evening I walked down Broad Street to theatre with a young lady and a young man. The streets were very much traveled, and on my return, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I was walking. This girl was a person who would rebuke any such disrespect in the most emphatic manner if it were possible for her to do so. This party was on the street with me in a perfectly dignified manner, offering no invitation for flirtations whatever, when we were whistled at by some of these men and boys, one making remarks and a dozen or two staring at us as if the curtain of this party was rolling away.

This party whom I accompanied down the street to the theatre, and who went out on Broad Street during the late afternoon or evening and get by without trying to be attracted by men and boys.

With all respect to fun and pleasure, being a young man myself, I think that this is a manner of pleasure that should be struck with much force that would land a man where no such attractions would tempt his appetite. It is an extremely bad reputation for a city to have any such things on the street where any one passing can observe them. I believe in as much fun and pleasure as any young man, but when it comes to the place that a man can go down the street without some one endeavoring to get him off the street and then see some other person walk away with his company it is getting to be a shame on old Adams' posterity. While there is no way of completely ridding the streets of this nuisance, it seems to me there might be a remedy for some of it. If the police force is unable to detect it all in such manner as to this it can give the girls authority to do the arresting, and such authority as will bring him to it.

H. HENLEY.
Richmond.

NEWS OF SOUTH RICHMOND

NABBED FOR SPEEDING

Three Richmonders and Five Southsiders Summoned by Magistrate.

Eight persons—four automobilists and four motorcycleists—were summoned yesterday to appear before Magistrate S. G. Cowan, of Bon Air, to answer to the charge of exceeding the speed limit. County Officer Flinn, who swore out the warrants, took the numbers of the cars on the Middlethian Turnpike on Sunday.

Warrants issued by Magistrate Cowan were served on J. T. Allen, E. H. Hunt and A. W. Maynard yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeants Wiley and Kellam. As owners of the cars, they were bailed for their appearance before Magistrate Cowan this morning.

Warrants were served by the police of the Third Station on J. H. McGee, of 500 Everett Street, charged with running his automobile at an excessive rate of speed and K. E. Boyle, of 311 West Eleventh Street; Clinton Morrisett, of 306 Senne Avenue, and Henry Holt, of 304 and Thirteenth Street, the latter trio being charged with speeding on their motorcycles.

ARE AFTER VOTERS

Business Men to Discuss Registration

A meeting of the South Richmond and Chesterfield Business Men's Association will be held on Friday night at 8 o'clock in Fraternal Hall. The regular meeting last month was omitted, and this session is expected to be the most important one. One of the principal matters to be taken up is that of increasing the vote on the Southside. A committee will probably be appointed to see that these citizens to vote will pay their poll taxes and register in time for the primary next spring.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the street car service on the Southside and to work for a new school will make their report. Prof. E. E. Smith, principal of Fowhatan and Bainbridge Schools, was chairman of the school committee. Other important questions will be discussed, and President Toney expects a large attendance.

Escaped Fire Escapes.

Fire escapes are badly needed in the Oak Grove School, it is said, there being no exits except the stairs in case of fire. A committee from the Oak Grove Citizens' Association will confer with the Manchester District School Board to see that this matter, The Board will also be requested to have the doors of the building changed. They now swing to the inside, which is against the fire regulations. A city to have any such things on the street where any one passing can observe them. I believe in as much fun and pleasure as any young man, but when it comes to the place that a man can go down the street without some one endeavoring to get him off the street and then see some other person walk away with his company it is getting to be a shame on old Adams' posterity. While there is no way of completely ridding the streets of this nuisance, it seems to me there might be a remedy for some of it. If the police force is unable to detect it all in such manner as to this it can give the girls authority to do the arresting, and such authority as will bring him to it.

H. HENLEY.
Richmond.

Queries and Answers

Sin. What is the penalty for sin? Under the Bible code, the C. R. C. sin is death. Under human codes "sin" is differentiated from regicide to petty larceny, and the effort is made to suit the punishment to the crime.

Home-Made Baking Powders.

In home-made baking powders, I used lump starch in place of corn starch. Is it likely to be injurious? V. D. WILLIAMS.

No. The refined corn starch is made under cleaner conditions, and would be better for your purpose. But flour to give body to the cream tartar and the soda is better than either.

Address Cards Distributed.

Model address cards, filled out in the proper form, with the name and address of the recipient, were distributed in the public schools of the Southside yesterday at the request of Superintendent L. H. Lloyd, of Manchester Post Office.

To Record Rural Routes.

During October and November a record will be kept at Manchester Post Office of all mail collected and delivered by the rural routes. A report will also be made of all fourth-class matter handled, including parcel post mail. It is desired to learn how the business compares in different parts of the country.

First Services Held.

Services were held for the first time in the new Branch Church on Sunday. Rev. O. O. Deltz, the pastor, preached the opening sermon. The building has just been completed. It is one of the handsomest houses of worship in Chesterfield County. The old church, located near the new building, is being razed. Services have been held in it for the past seventy-five years. It started with a membership of twelve people, and now has nearly 200 names on its roster.

Chester Business Men Meet.

The first meeting of the Business Men's Association of Chester will be held to-night at 8 o'clock in Graves Hall. Questions of interest to the welfare of the village will be taken up. An election of officers will also be held. Every one interested in the growth of the community is invited to be present.

Personal and General.

J. T. Willard and family, of 217 East Twelfth Street, and H. S. Walker, left yesterday for Mecklenburg County, where they will visit Mr. Willard's father.

A regular meeting of Manchester Lodge, No. 842, Fraternal Order of Elks, will be held on Thursday night in Elks Home.

Miss Ennis and Miss Leigh, of the Southside, have returned home from the month at where they have been visiting since June.

Revel services began on Sunday in West End Methodist Church. Rev. Charles Tinsley Thrift, the pastor, will preach every night this week.

After a very successful series of meetings, the evangelistic services in Central Methodist Church closed on Sunday.

Goes to Johns Hopkins.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lexington, Va., September 29.—Dr. John Holliday Latane, who had been head professor of history at Washington and Lee University for eleven years, left to-day for Baltimore, where he will become the head of the history department at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Latane is recognized as an authority on American history and international law, and his ability and success as a teacher are marked. Dr. C. Chilton Pierson, of Yale, who has been instructor in that institution for several years, will occupy the chair of history at Washington and Lee.

National State and City Bank

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Established 1870.

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Surplus and Undivided Profits, 700,000

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